



Undoubtedly the innovation of wheel has brought drastic change in transportation of goods as well as people. Due to increase in population, industrialisation, urbanisation and globalisation, there is a heavy increase in vehicular traffic. So, systematic regulation is required to ensure free flow of traffic. Regulation is nothing but to ensure that every road user follow traffic rules. It is the responsibility of every end user of the road to follow traffic rules.

What is traffic?

Movement of any object from one place to another is traffic like wise movement of any vehicle from one place to another place on the road is road traffic.

What is Traffic Education?

Traffic Education describes the traffic rules and regulations in a clear and simple way. Have you ever seen an accident on the road? If so, how did they get hurt? Think about why had the accident happened?

Accident Victims- Age

Age	Cases	Age	Cases
00-05	24	50-55	207
05-10	58	55-60	138
10-15	40	60-65	113
15-20	152	65-70	57
20-25	345	70-75	49
25-30	380	75-80	13
30-35	254	80-85	12
35-40	294	85-90	0
40-45	226	90-95	0
45-50	215	95-100	0

- In which group do you find more cases? Can you think of the reasons.
- How many cases are there in the age group of both 20–25 and 25–30?

Need and significance of Traffic Education

As young people become more independent, they are exposed to increased risks. Especially teenagers are an important group of road users. Many are unaware that road incidents are the biggest cause for serious accidents and deaths. It is necessary to teach all the road safety measures clearly to avoid accidents.

Traffic Chaos

You have to go to school in the morning. If you are late, you may miss your. You are stuck in a traffic jam. What will you do?

Students, employees, labourers, teachers, doctors and all are affected by traffic jams. Foot paths (Side walks) are considered a boon for pedestrians. But sometimes motorists drive on these side walks also.

Stray animals, fruit and vegetable sellers, private vehicles like cars, autorickshaws often found parking at No Parking Zones are the main causes for traffic jams. As there is an increase in population and use of automobiles, there has been a rapid increase in the volume of traffic on roads. To avoid accidents, one must know the prescribed rules and regulations.

Necessity of Driving License

No person shall drive a Motor Vehicle unless he/ she holds a driving license.

Types of Driving Licenses

1. Learner's License : This is a temporary license valid up to 6 months issued to learn driving motor vehicle.

2. Permanent License : One becomes eligible for permanent license after one month from the date of issuing the learner's license.

Documents required for Learner's License

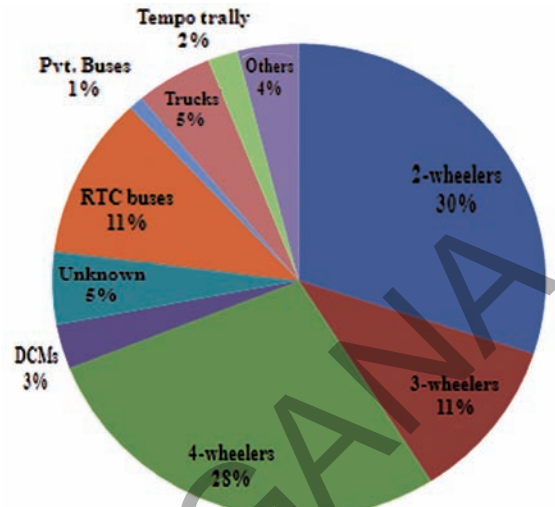
- Residence Proof (attested copy of the following)
Ration Card/ Electricity Bill/ Tax Receipts/ Life Insurance policy/ Voter ID Card/ Passport/ Adhar Card.
- Age Proof attested copies of the following
School Certificate/ Passport/ Birth Certificate/ Adhar Card/ PAN Card of Income Tax.

Some Important provisions of Law

- It is an offence to drive a vehicle without procuring a driving license.

Hyderabad City

Accidents: Accused vehicles



Total accidents - 2577

Accidents figures for the year 2012.

- Discuss the data relating to the accidents-accused vehicles in your classroom?
- Which type of vehicles are accused of more accidents? Can you think of the reason for this?
- What are Traffic Rules and regulations? Discuss in your class room.

- Age limit for motor vehicle above 50 CC is 18 years.
- Age limit for transport vehicles is 25 years.

Forms to be submitted: Form 1, 1A, 2 and 3 are to be submitted with prescribed details and passport photographs. After verification of the above documents a learner's test and colour blindness test will be conducted. A learning license is issued to the applicant who qualifies in the prescribed tests.

Permanent license: Permanent license will be issued only after having a valid learner's license. One should apply for the permanent license after 30 days but within 180 days from the date of issue of the learner's license. One more important

- Why it is compulsory to have a driving license? thing is that one should be conversant about the traffic rules and regulations.

Driving after a drink – Drunken Drive

Driving after a drink: Twenty eight year old Mukhesh is a party buff and likes to go out with his friends every weekend. But, of late, he is worried about returning home after the party. As the very site of the traffic police at the street corners sends jitters down his spine. This is not the case of just Mukhesh but many liquor consumers are now thinking twice before going to a party.

How breath analyser works : When a person drinks alcohol, it is absorbed into the blood and is circulated through, out the body. As this blood reaches the lungs, the breath we exhale carries traces of alcohol which is measured by the gadget. In a way, the exhaled breath would contain alcohol traces along with carbon-dioxide. These machines can pickup even the slightest traces of alcohol. Police Officer can not delete the record in breath analyser even if he wants to help the victim.



Fig. 22.1 What are the policemen doing?

Punishment for drunken driving

- Enable the officials to seize the vehicle of the drunken.
- Driver to attend court and pay the penalty imposed.

Cancellation of driving licenses

The Regional Transport Authority can disqualify persons from holding driving license or revoke the same if the person:

- a) Is a habitual drunkard.
- b) Is an addict to any narcotic drug
- c) Is using a vehicle in the commission of cognizable offence
- d) Is driving dangerously
- e) Is using the vehicle without registration
- f) Is not giving any information required to the police
- g) Is not shifting the victim of the accident in which his or her vehicle is involved to the nearest hospital
- h) Does not produce the following certificates on demand by police
 - Certificate of Insurance, - Certificate of Registration
 - Driving License - Pollution Certificate

Traffic Signs

1. Mandatory Signs

2. Information signs

3. Cautionary signs

MANDATORY SIGNS- Red circle instructs what should not be done.



Straight
Prohibited or no
entry



One way signs-vehicles prohibited
in one direction



Vehicles prohibited
in both direction



All vehicles
prohibited

INFORMATION SIGNS - Signs in the Blue rectangle informs.



First aid post



Public telephone



Petrol pump



Hospital



Resting place

CAUTIONARY SIGNS - Signs in the Triangle is for cautions.



Right hand
curve



Left hand curve



Right hair pin
bend



Left hair pin bend



Right reverse bend

- A few signs in each type are given above. With the help of your teacher collect the remaining signs from RTA office/ Traffic Police and present in the classroom.

Advice to Drivers

- Stick to the left lane and leave the right lane to faster traffic.
- Never over take from the left side.
- Wear a helmet for a safe journey.
- Use only less Carbon monoxide emission vehicles.
- Do not use horn unnecessarily.
- Heavy vehicle users should always use seat belts.
- Do not jump traffic signals.
- Keep your vehicle in good condition.

Kumari is a student, completed Intermediate with 95% marks. Her father wanted to give her a two wheeler as a gift. They went to local RTA office to get the information regarding registration of vehicle and driving license. As advised by the authorities, her father admitted her in a motor driving school. By providing necessary documents which we previously discussed, she got temporary license first and then a permanent license. The RTA officer explained the process to her father about how to get the vehicle temporarily registered and then permanently registered.

Necessity for Registration

No person shall drive any motor vehicle unless it is registered.

How registration is made

Temporary Registration: The following documents are necessary for registration.

1. Copy of sales certificate
2. Copy of road worthiness certificate
3. Copy of valid insurance certificate
4. Pollution under control certificate
5. Copy of address proof

Permanent Registration: An application for registration of a motor vehicle shall be made to the registering authority within a period of one month by producing the certificates which are submitted at the time of temporary registration.

Road Marking Signs

With the help of your teacher collect the road surface markings from RTA/ Traffic police and discuss the uses of various markings in the classroom.

Road surface markings are used on paved roads to provide guidance and information to drivers and pedestrians. Uniformity of the markings is an important factor in minimizing confusion and uncertainty.

Division of roads

1. Footpath : It is laid on either side of the road for the use of pedestrians. Its width is about 2 meters

2. Road divider : The road is divided into two halves with cement slabs

3. Zebra Crossings : Zebra Crossing is the place where the pedestrians cross the road. These are laid at places where traffic is heavy

Traffic Signals

A traffic light, traffic signal or a stop light is a signatory device position at a road intersection to indicate when it is safe to drive through. Follow traffic signals at the junction i.e.

Red- stop before line;

Orange- get ready to go;

Green- move the vehicle.



Road Safety

India has the second largest road network in the world. As the road users are not aware of the traffic rules, it leads to high toll of the death it victims.

Hurdle of road safety

- | | Slogans |
|--|---|
| 1. Negligence of civilians | ▲ Live and let live, follow traffic rules |
| 2. Pathetic conditions of roads | ▲ Ensure safety on road, follow traffic rules |
| 3. Unsafe vehicle design | |
| 4. Under implementation of road safety standards | |
| 5. Lack of proper enforcement of laws | |
| 6. Lack of emergency services. | |

Rules for pedestrians

1. Walk on the foot path. If foot path is not available and the road is narrow, walk on the right side of the road watching the oncoming traffic.
2. Must use reflective clothing at night when walking outside built up area.
3. Always use a torch while walking at night time.
4. Do look for safe place to cross and look left and right and listen for traffic.
5. Let any traffic coming in either direction.
6. Walk briskly straight across the road when it is clear and continue to watch and listen for walking.
7. Use zebra lines for crossing roads.
8. Don't use the mobile in any form while walking/ crossing i.e. either listening to songs.
9. Take the help of traffic police while crossing the road.
10. Pedestrians do not walk on roads in inebriated condition.



Fig. 22.2 : Dangerous to drive with overload

Rules for Motor Cycles

- Must hold a valid driving license.
- Must have insurance cover before you drive your motor cycle or moped on a public road.
- Riders should wear properly fitted and secured helmet.
- Carry only pillion passenger, who must sit on a proper seat.

Keywords

1. Vehicle registration
2. Breath analyser
3. Mandatory signs
4. Traffic Education
5. Driving licence

Improve your learning

1. What documents should a driver carry while driving and what skills are needed to drive safely?
2. What will happen if someone jumps the traffic signal? Explain.
3. Suggest a few steps that are taken in your area for road safety.
4. Explain mandatory, caution and information traffic signs with examples?
5. Kamala wants to purchase a new vehicle. Explain her what are the steps to be taken and what documents are to be produced for the registration of a vehicle?
6. Ramu wants to interchange his vehicle number to other vehicle. Is it correct or not? Explain, why?
7. Explain the need of road safety
8. Read the table of page 'Accident Victims- Age' of page 271, identify the age group for which more number of cases registered and draw a bar graph.
9. Read the paras under the title 'Traffic Chaos' of page 272 and comment on them.



Project

1. Collect the data from the traffic police/ RTA officials who are nearest to you .

Month :

Place :

No. of cases booked :

Driving without Helmet	Driving without License	Not having registration papers	Not following traffic rules	No. of accident accused vehicles

Analyse the data and discuss in your class room regarding traffic situations in your area.

Appendix

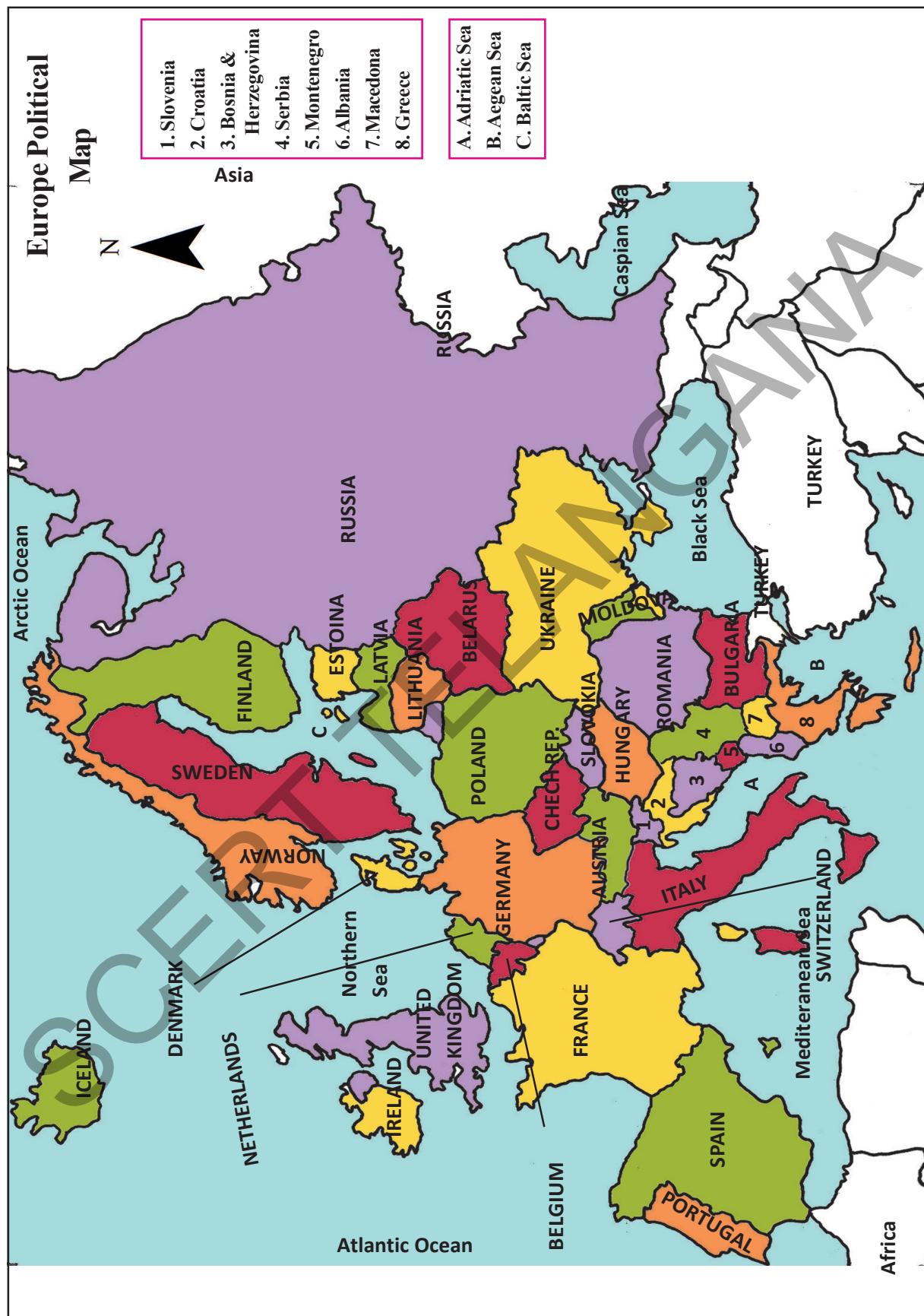
This additional information and the maps are to be used wherever necessary.

World Political Map



Asia Political Map



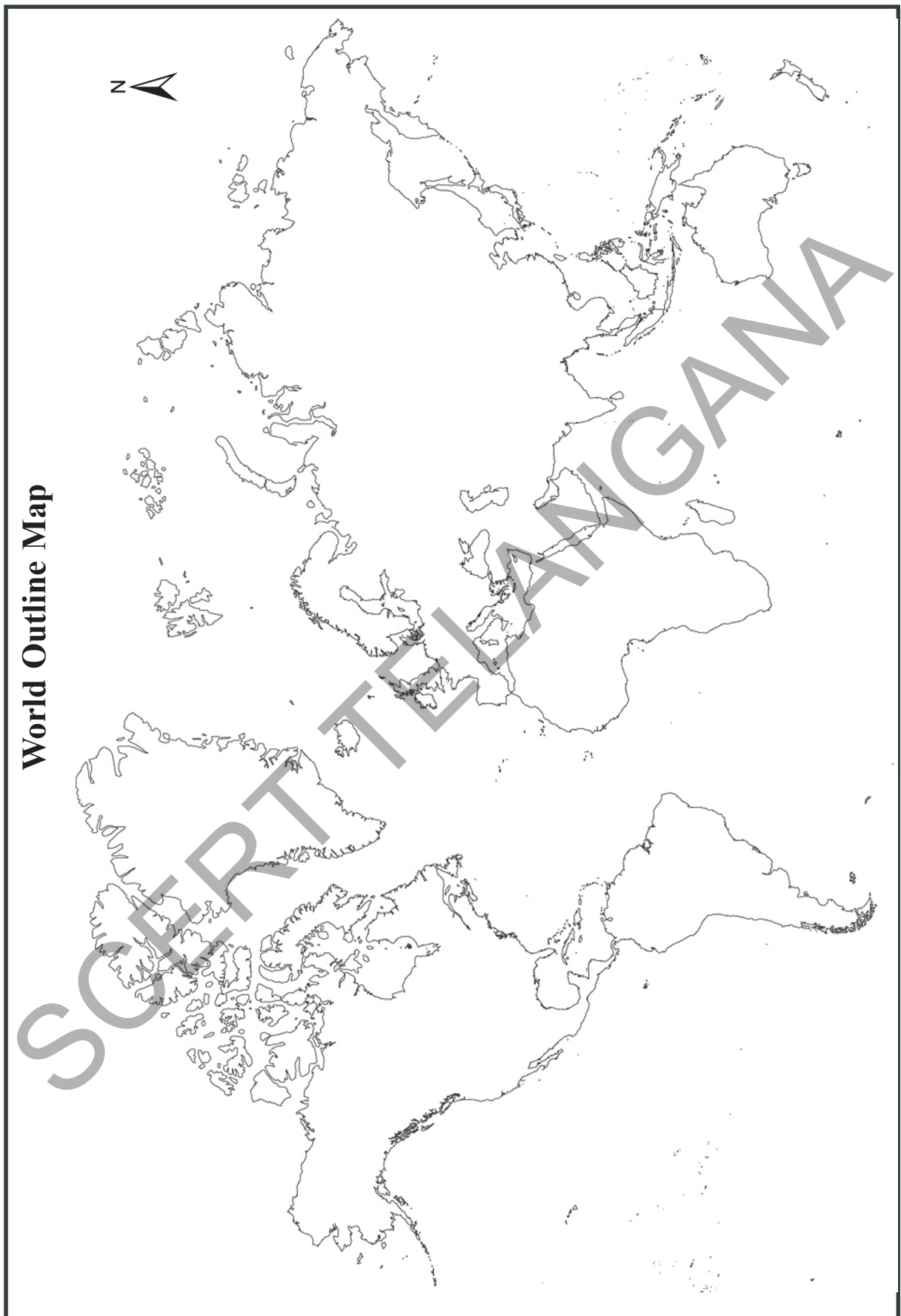


Africa Political Map

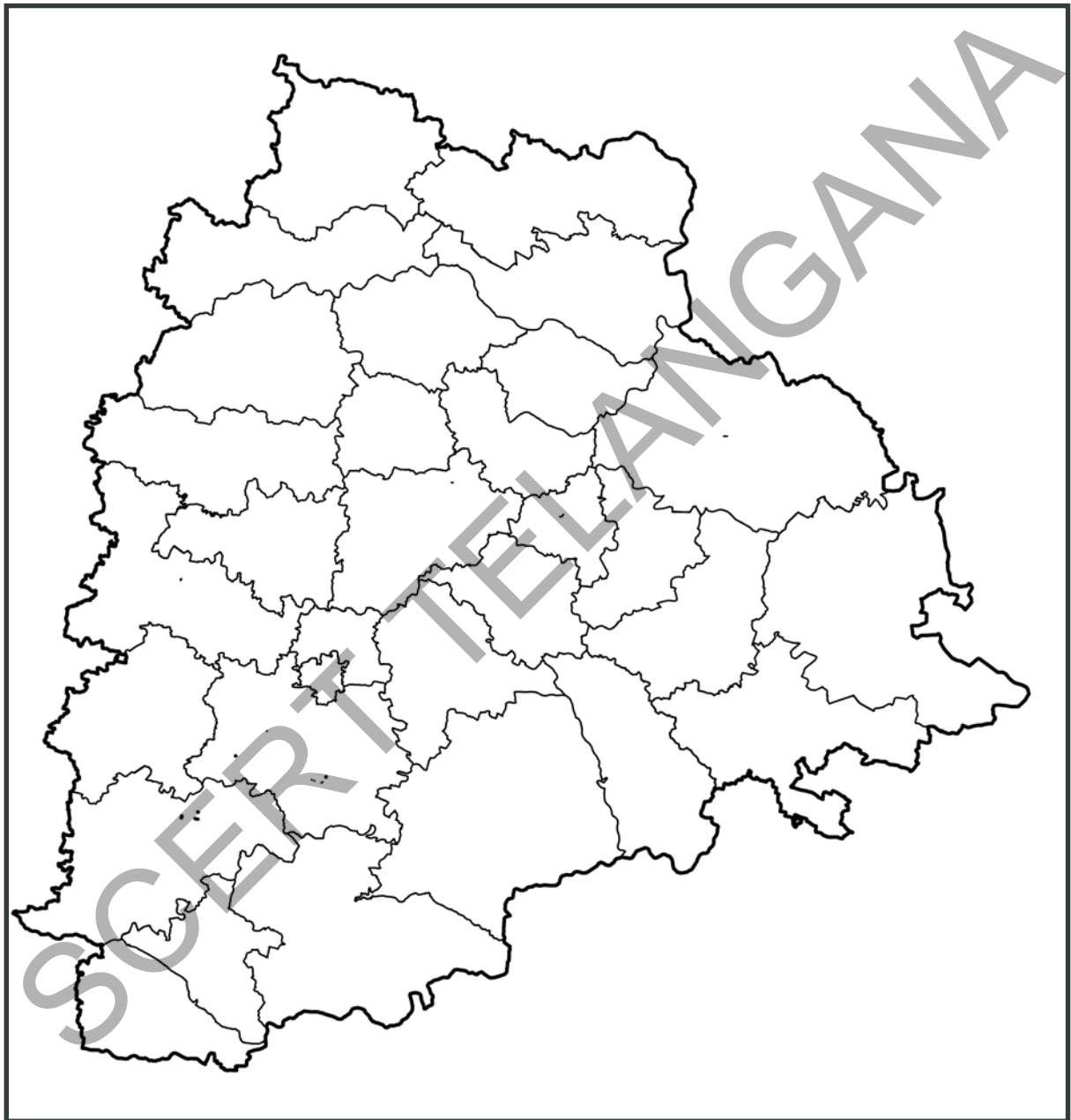




World Outline Map



Telangana Outline Political Map



The new 200 rupee note

Obverse (Front)



Reverse (Back)



The Reserve Bank of India is introducing new design banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 200 as part of **Mahatma Gandhi(New) Series**. The new denomination has motif of the *Sanchi Stupa* on the reverse, representing the cultural diversity of India.

The base colour of the note is yellowish orange. The note has other designs, geometric patterns aligning with the overall colour scheme, both on the obverse and the reverse. The size of the new note is 66mm x 146mm.



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
Reserve Bank of India
India's Central Bank

Now your bank notes in a new design RBI issues ₹2000 & ₹500 notes in a new series



Distinctive features of the new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 notes:

₹ 2000:

Size: 66mm x 166 mm | **Colour:** Magenta

Theme: Motif of Mangalyan depicting country's first venture into interplanetary space

For visually impaired :

- Horizontal rectangle with ₹ 2000 in raised print on the right
- 7 angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print

₹ 500:

Size: 66mm x 150mm | **Colour:** Stone grey

Theme: Indian heritage site – Red Fort

For visually impaired :

- Circle with ₹ 500 in raised print on the right
- 5 angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print

Common features of the new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 notes:

Obverse:

- See through register in denominational numeral
- Latent image of the denominational numeral
- Denominational numeral in Devnagari
- Orientation and relative position of Mahatma Gandhi portrait changed
- Windowed security thread changes colour from green to blue when note is tilted
- Guarantee clause, Governor's signature with Promise Clause and RBI emblem shifted towards right
- Portrait and electrotype watermark

- Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side
- Denomination in numerals with Rupee symbol in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right
- Ashoka pillar emblem on the right

For visually impaired

Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka pillar emblem, bleed lines and identification mark continue

Reverse :

- Year of printing of the note on left
- Swachh Bharat logo with slogan
- Language panel towards centre
- Denominational numeral in Devnagari on right

New design notes in other denominations will follow

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